

THE DELUGE.

Continued from Second Page.

erment gauge at the foot of Jefferson street registered 24 feet 4 inches above low water mark, showing a rise of 2 feet 5 inches during the preceding twenty-four hours.

For the past two days the river has been rising here at the rate of one inch an hour, caused mainly by the water on the Ohio river and local rains. Rain set in Tuesday afternoon and has continued without intermission. It has extended all along the Mississippi river, though the river is 9 feet 5 inches below the danger line. It is thought by many that it will be reached before the first of next week. People living within reach of the river are planning to remove property and stock above the danger line. The utility of the levee work done will be tested by the coming flood.

IN THE MAHONING VALLEY.

THE HIGHEST POINT SINCE 1832 REACHED, AND THE DAMAGED PROPERTY OF THE MAHONING VALLEY, O., Feb. 6.—The Mahoning river is on the rampage, having reached the highest point since 1832. At Warren the west part of the city is overflowed, and scores of families driven from their homes. The manufacturing establishments on the flats are all closed, including the Westlake rolling-mill. In this city the Ice ward is inundated, the water on Mill street and Mahoning avenue being five feet deep.

The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio is open to Cleveland, but its connections East, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, has abandoned all trains. The Pittsburgh and Ashtabula has had no trains to-day between here and Pittsburgh and between here and Ashtabula. The Painesville and Youngstown railroad is completely paralyzed, and no trains can possibly run for several days. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is open to Anderson and Ashtabula.

The Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo is the only road open East and West from this city, and it is feared the bridge at Newton Falls will go out to-night. The iron bridge on the roadway went down at Newton Falls. All boats are busy moving corn, but there is not half enough tonnage.

Since upon the river has risen at the rate of four to eight inches an hour. It is raining a little to-night, and if it continues the damage will be great in the manufacturing establishments.

Specials to the News Register from Shannago Valley, Sharon and New Castle, Pa., say the Shannago river is rising rapidly, and railroad travel is suspended.

DOWN THE OHIO.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT ALREADY REPORTED AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 6.—There is a gloomy prospect. The river is 40 feet on the gauge and rising two inches per hour. It rained hard all night, and is still raining. The banks of the river are covered with corn awaiting shipment. There are prospects of a heavy river down to Evansville. People in boats are busy moving corn, but there is not half enough tonnage.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—A heavy rain has prevailed since 4 p. m. yesterday. The Ohio river is rising fast and is now 37 feet 6 inches on the gauge, having risen over three feet during the last twenty-four hours. The Mississippi is also rising slowly.

The tunnel above Jonesboro, on the Cairo and St. Louis railroad, caved in last night, caused by the heavy rains. It will be cleared in a couple of days.

The Ohio river is rising an inch an hour, and the gauge now shows 35 feet 5 inches, and is still rising. People in boats on the lowlands have been for some time removing their stock, etc., to high ground, and should the river reach a threatening stage, there will be comparatively small losses this year.

AT LANCASTER, O.

UNPRECEDENTED HIGH WATER WORKING GREAT DAMAGE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

LANCASTER, O., Feb. 6.—The unprecedented high waters in this region are working great damage along the course of the Hoekhocking, ordinarily an insignificant stream, and now a roaring, rushing, majestic river. Fences, out-houses and portable structures have been swept away and cornfields inundated. The water is higher here than it has been known in many years, and is occasioning considerable inconvenience in the southern part of the city. The bent-wood works, an extensive manufacturing, warehouse and repair shop, working this afternoon on account of the water's encroachments.

The village of Bremen, eight miles east of here, is fairly submerged. The property there will be greater than ever before. The rain still continues to come down with undiminished vigor. No serious damage has yet been sustained in Lancaster, and there is no serious prospect of such.

MEADVILLE, PA.

FRENCH CREEK OUT OF ITS BANKS, BADLY INTERFERING WITH THE RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—A Meadville special to the Leader reports the western and southern parts of the city inundated.

The people go to school in boats, and there in boats. All the factories have been compelled to shut down, and the schools are mostly closed. Trains on the Meadville railway have been abandoned. A few passenger trains are running on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but no freight trains. The river is rising rapidly, and the branch will probably be submerged to-morrow. After last year's flood all the bridges in this vicinity were raised several feet, and none are now in danger. It is still raining to-night.

AT OTHER PLACES.

THE FLOOD SEEMS TO BE NO PLACE AND ALL ARE SUFFERING INUNDATIONS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

PORTSMOUTH, O., Feb. 6.—The river is 51 feet and rising three inches per hour. Merchants on Front street are clearing the lower parts of their stores, expecting a flood. Many families have already moved, and the next twenty-four hours will bring much distress. A Relief Committee has been organized and the City Council this evening appropriated \$500 for the relief of the people. The most panic stricken, fearing a repetition of last year's flood.

The trains on the Scioto Valley railroad south of Chillicothe are stopped. The C. and C. W. and B. trains will not run south of Sciotoville to-morrow; but the boats will probably carry passengers between Portsmouth and Sciotoville.

AT ZANESVILLE.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 6.—The Muskingum river has been rising very rapidly all day, and is now within two feet of the flood of 1850, the highest water ever known. Communication with down-river points is entirely cut off, and no information to-day as to the results of the flood. Wild rumors are afloat as to the damage, but nothing is known definitely as to the extent.

AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6.—The Arkansas river has been rising here two inches an hour all day, and the water is now within two feet of the danger line. The city water-works are submerged and the city supply is cut off. The Pan-handle road is being used by a number of additional boats to repair the track.

AT MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 6.—2:30 p. m.—The river is rising three inches an hour. The whole river-front is submerged.

AT WILLIAMSBURG.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 6.—The water in the Susquehanna river above here is very high. A heavy rain still continues, and the indications are that a flood is nearly equal to the flood of 1855. The Ice ward is 18 miles long in the river above Farrandville. The river here has fallen some since yesterday. There are no fears of loss of logs.

AT STEUBENVILLE.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 6.—At 7 p. m. the river was 44 feet and rising. The flood is the greatest ever known. This city lies high and the lowlands are inundated. All trains are delayed from 6 to 10 hours on the Pan-handle by a washout near Mingo, four miles west of here. The C. and P. and P. and W. have been closed running.

The city water-works are submerged and the city supply is cut off. The Pan-handle road is being used by a number of additional boats to repair the track.

GROUND TO DEATH.

Two Trains Telescoped at Farmers, Kentucky, With Fearful Loss of Life.

A Freight Crushes Into a Construction Train Loaded With Workmen.

Sweeping the Ground With Splintered Cars and Dead and Dying Men.

A Conductor's Misunderstanding of An Order Causes Five Deaths—Eight and More to Follow.

LIST OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FARMERS, KY., Feb. 6.—One of the most frightful wrecks, involving as it does a great loss of human life, occurred four miles east of here this morning about 11 o'clock. The morning express train had just passed a construction train in charge of Conductor Charles Harlow and Engineer Hugh Craynon, containing, beside the two last-named men, a lot of work hands, all negroes, backed up the track and was met by a west-bound freight, which turned a curve abruptly, but not in time to see the approaching construction train. The collision is due entirely to the misunderstanding by the conductor and engineer of the construction train of an order. In a moment there was the wildest confusion, and the ground was strewn with the fragments of the wrecked cars and DEAD AND DYING MEN.

Four were killed outright and one has since died.

Several are so badly wounded as to give no hopes of their recovery. The scene here, where most of the wounded and where all of the dead lay, is very appalling. The freight depot here is turned into a temporary hospital, and the maimed dead and dying are stretched out on rude pallets on the floor.

Here a dead negro, with open mouth and distorted features, there one writhing in agony. Dr. Montalmon, of Ashland, Dr. Stucky, of Lexington, Dr. Bright, of Mt. Sterling, and Dr. Pierce, of Salt Lick, are in attendance, having come by special train.

THE NAMES OF THE KILLED are as follows, though I have been unable to obtain their address:

FRED BUCKNER,

HUMPHRY ROBINSON,

LOUIS WELLS,

RANDOLPH HENDERSON,

PHIL ANDERSON—all colored men.

The following is a list of the wounded here:

EUGENE JOHNSON,

GEO. CARTER,

SMITH SCOTT,

JAMES JACKSON,

HENRY JOHNSON,

DAVID JOHNSON—all colored.

Five are wounded at Morehead, viz:

THOMAS TURNER,

JIM —, of Winchester, Ky.,

RICE JACKSON,

CORNELIUS QUALIS.

The other two your correspondent has not been able to learn their names.

THE CONDUCTOR'S INJURIES.

Conductor Harlow is seriously wounded in the forehead, and is at Morehead.

The loss to the railroad company consisted of five flat-cars, two cab-overs and an engine partially disabled. The wounded will be sent to Lexington to-night by special train.

Eugene Johnson and Randolph Henderson were in the Aden Station disaster which occurred here last fall, Henderson having his thigh broken on that occasion and escaping only to be killed to-day.

I have since the above learned the nature of the injuries of the wounded men as follows:

DAVID JOHNSON, general contusion of bowels.

PHILIP ANDERSON, general contusion of chest (since died).

EUGENE JOHNSON, slight fracture of tibia.

GEO. CARTER, fracture of both thighs and ankles.

SMITH SCOTT, fractured thigh.

JAMES JACKSON, contused wound of the thigh.

LINDSEY JOHNSON, contused wound of scalp and anterior.

MATTHEW ARNOLD

With Reluctance Gives Up his Louisville Engagement on Account of the Flood.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Mr. Matthew Arnold has, with great reluctance, yielded to the flood his engagement to lecture in Louisville. There are no trains sent out over the Louisville and Nashville road to-night, owing to the suspicion of the trestle at Eagle creek, and it is announced that there is an uncertainty about the dispatch of trains to-morrow morning.

Mr. Arnold prized his engagement in Louisville, and is sure that his friends there will recognize that the failure of the road to-night, and the presence of a public calamity so extraordinary as the flood, that fills the air with uncertainties—and that no fault of his—has prevented him from meeting them. At a late hour he was advised that the hope of making the connections was so faint that it would be the better way to advise the people of Louisville of his inability to lecture as engaged, and to save them the inconvenience and trouble of uncertainty in the evening.

It ought to be added that Mr. Arnold was charmed with his reception in Richmond, Va., and had a special anxiety to visit Kentucky.

AT MANASSA, ILL. Results in a Verdict of Guilty Without Capital Punishment.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The trial of the Jenkins brothers for the murder of the Rev. J. Lane Borden, at Manassas, La., last June, came to an end to-day, after a three weeks' hearing in the Court of DeSoto parish. It will be remembered that Borden was the President of the Methodist Female College at Manassas, and that B. F. Jenkins was a young Methodist minister, and a friend of Borden's. The Manassas community was startled on a bright day in June by the rapid report of pistol shots, and upon rushing to the doors discovered Borden fleeing from Jenkins, who was in hot pursuit and firing as he ran. Borden finally received a bullet in his body and fell, whereupon Jenkins put his pistol to the wounded man's head and again fired, blowing out his brains. Meanwhile Ned Jenkins had slipped on the scene with a rifle in his hand and warned every one off from his brother. As soon as the deed was consummated it was announced that the location of the body of a young lady friend of Borden's, the young lady in question belonging to a prominent family in a neighboring parish and a student of the college of which Borden was President.

Both brothers were charged with murder. On the trial it was shown that Ben Jenkins was nearly as excited as a student of the young lady, and she appeared on the witness stand and stated that she had never confessed to Jenkins that she had been seduced by him. On the contrary, the gentleman had always treated her with the utmost respect. The theory of the defense was insanity as to Ben Jenkins, and medical experts were introduced to establish it. After a patient hearing of nearly 100 witnesses and half as many lawyers, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, without capital punishment, against Ben Jenkins, and acquittal of his brother.

Much interest has been excited in the trial throughout the State, and the cause of the high standing of all the parties.

An Evansville Journalist Dead.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 6.—Edward Taborn, one of the proprietors of the Evansville Journal, died this morning of consumption, at Cutbert, Ga., on his way home.

Premature Loss of Hair

may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Coccine. Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining Burnett's Flavoring Extracts; they are the best.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE. LATITUDE 38° 14' 38". LONGITUDE 85° 43' 42".

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICIAL. LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 6, 1884.

Barometer, 29.70; 29.83; 29.86; 29.83; 29.80; 29.78; 29.75; 29.72; 29.69; 29.66; 29.63; 29.60; 29.57; 29.54; 29.51; 29.48; 29.45; 29.42; 29.39; 29.36; 29.33; 29.30; 29.27; 29.24; 29.21; 29.18; 29.15; 29.12; 29.09; 29.06; 29.03; 29.00; 28.97; 28.94; 28.91; 28.88; 28.85; 28.82; 28.79; 28.76; 28.73; 28.70; 28.67; 28.64; 28.61; 28.58; 28.55; 28.52; 28.49; 28.46; 28.43; 28.40; 28.37; 28.34; 28.31; 28.28; 28.25; 28.22; 28.19; 28.16; 28.13; 28.10; 28.07; 28.04; 28.01; 27.98; 27.95; 27.92; 27.89; 27.86; 27.83; 27.80; 27.77; 27.74; 27.71; 27.68; 27.65; 27.62; 27.59; 27.56; 27.53; 27.50; 27.47; 27.44; 27.41; 27.38; 27.35; 27.32; 27.29; 27.26; 27.23; 27.20; 27.17; 27.14; 27.11; 27.08; 27.05; 27.02; 26.99; 26.96; 26.93; 26.90; 26.87; 26.84; 26.81; 26.78; 26.75; 26.72; 26.69; 26.66; 26.63; 26.60; 26.57; 26.54; 26.51; 26.48; 26.45; 26.42; 26.39; 26.36; 26.33; 26.30; 26.27; 26.24; 26.21; 26.18; 26.15; 26.12; 26.09; 26.06; 26.03; 26.00; 25.97; 25.94; 25.91; 25.88; 25.85; 25.82; 25.79; 25.76; 25.73; 25.70; 25.67; 25.64; 25.61; 25.58; 25.55; 25.52; 25.49; 25.46; 25.43; 25.40; 25.37; 25.34; 25.31; 25.28; 25.25; 25.22; 25.19; 25.16; 25.13; 25.10; 25.07; 25.04; 25.01; 24.98; 24.95; 24.92; 24.89; 24.86; 24.83; 24.80; 24.77; 24.74; 24.71; 24.68; 24.65; 24.62; 24.59; 24.56; 24.53; 24.50; 24.47; 24.44; 24.41; 24.38; 24.35; 24.32; 24.29; 24.26; 24.23; 24.20; 24.17; 24.14; 24.11; 24.08; 24.05; 24.02; 23.99; 23.96; 23.93; 23.90; 23.87; 23.84; 23.81; 23.78; 23.75; 23.72; 23.69; 23.66; 23.63; 23.60; 23.57; 23.54; 23.51; 23.48; 23.45; 23.42; 23.39; 23.36; 23.33; 23.30; 23.27; 23.24; 23.21; 23.18; 23.15; 23.12; 23.09; 23.06; 23.03; 23.00; 22.97; 22.94; 22.91; 22.88; 22.85; 22.82; 22.79; 22.76; 22.73; 22.70; 22.67; 22.64; 22.61; 22.58; 22.55; 22.52; 22.49; 22.46; 22.43; 22.40; 22.37; 22.34; 22.31; 22.28; 22.25; 22.22; 22.19; 22.16; 22.13; 22.10; 22.07; 22.04; 22.01; 21.98; 21.95; 21.92; 21.89; 21.86; 21.83; 21.80; 21.77; 21.74; 21.71; 21.68; 21.65; 21.62; 21.59; 21.56; 21.53; 21.50; 21.47; 21.44; 21.41; 21.38; 21.35; 21.32; 21.29; 21.26; 21.23; 21.20; 21.17; 21.14; 21.11; 21.08; 21.05; 21.02; 20.99; 20.96; 20.93; 20.90; 20.87; 20.84; 20.81; 20.78; 20.75; 20.72; 20.69; 20.66; 20.63; 20.60; 20.57; 20.54; 20.51; 20.48; 20.45; 20.42; 20.39; 20.36; 20.33; 20.30; 20.27; 20.24; 20.21; 20.18; 20.15; 20.12; 20.09; 20.06; 20.03; 20.00; 19.97; 19.94; 19.91; 19.88; 19.85; 19.82; 19.79; 19.76; 19.73; 19.70; 19.67; 19.64; 19.61; 19.58; 19.55; 19.52; 19.49; 19.46; 19.43; 19.40; 19.37; 19.34; 19.31; 19.28; 19.25; 19.22; 19.19; 19.16; 19.13; 19.10; 19.07; 19.04; 19.01; 18.98; 18.95; 18.92; 18.89; 18.86; 18.83; 18.80; 18.77; 18.74; 18.71; 18.68; 18.65; 18.62; 18.59; 18.56; 18.53; 18.50; 18.47; 18.44; 18.41; 18.38; 18.35; 18.32; 18.29; 18.26; 18.23; 18.20; 18.17; 18.14; 18.11; 18.08; 18.05; 18.02; 17.99; 17.96; 17.93; 17.90; 17.87; 17.84; 17.81; 17.78; 17.75; 17.72; 17.69; 17.66; 17.63; 17.60; 17.57; 17.54; 17.51; 17.48; 17.45; 17.42; 17.39; 17.36; 17.33; 17.30; 17.27; 17.24; 17.21; 17.18; 17.15; 17.12; 17.09; 17.06; 17.03; 17.00; 16.97; 16.94; 16.91; 16.88; 16.85; 16.82; 16.79; 16.76; 16.73; 16.70; 16.67; 16.64; 16.61; 16.58; 16.55; 16.52; 16.49; 16.46; 16.43; 16.40; 16.37; 16.34; 16.31; 16.28; 16.25; 16.22; 16.19; 16.16; 16.13; 16.10; 16.07; 16.04; 16.01; 15.98; 15.95; 15.92; 15.89; 15.86; 15.83; 15.80; 15.77; 15.74; 15.71; 15.68; 15.65; 15.62; 15.59; 15.56; 15.53; 15.50; 15.47; 15.44; 15.41; 15.38; 15.35; 15.32; 15.29; 15.26; 15.23; 15.20; 15.17; 15.14; 15.11; 15.08; 15.05; 15.02; 14.99; 14.96; 14.93; 14.90; 14.87; 14.84; 14.81; 14.78; 14.75; 14.72; 14.69; 14.66; 14.63; 14.60; 14.57; 14.54; 14.51; 14.48; 14.45; 14.42; 14.39; 14.36; 14.33; 14.30; 14.27; 14.24; 14.21; 14.18; 14.15; 14.12; 14.09; 14.06; 14.03; 14.00; 13.97; 13.94; 13.91; 13.88; 13.85; 13.82; 13.79; 13.76; 13.73; 13.70; 13.67; 13.64; 13.61; 13.58; 13.55; 13.52; 13.49; 13.46; 13.43; 13.40; 13.37; 13.34; 13.31; 13.28; 13.25; 13.22; 13.19; 13.16; 13.13; 13.10; 13.07; 13.04; 13.01; 12.98; 12.95; 12.92; 12.89; 12.86; 12.83; 12.80; 12.77; 12.74; 12.71; 12.68; 12.65; 12.62; 12.59; 12.56; 12.53; 12.50; 12.47; 12.44; 12.41; 12.38; 12.35; 12.32; 12.29; 12.26; 12.23; 12.20; 12.17; 12.14; 12.11; 12.08; 12.05; 12.02; 11.99; 11.96; 11.93; 11.90; 11.87; 11.84; 11.81; 11.78; 11.75; 11.72; 11.69; 11.66; 11.63; 11.60; 11.57; 11.54; 11.51; 11.48; 11.45; 11.42; 11.39; 11.36; 11.33; 11.30; 11.27; 11.24; 11.21; 11.18; 11.15; 11.12; 11.09; 11.06; 11.03; 11.00; 10.97; 10.94; 10.91; 10.88; 10.85; 10.82; 10.79; 10.76; 10.73; 10.70; 10.67; 10.64; 10.61; 10.58; 10.55; 10.52; 10.49; 10.46; 10.43; 10.40; 10.37; 10.34; 10.31; 10.28; 10.25; 10.22; 10.19; 10.16; 10.13; 10.10; 10.07; 10.04; 10.01; 9.98; 9.95; 9.92; 9.89; 9.86; 9.83; 9.80; 9.77; 9.74; 9.71; 9.68; 9.65; 9.62; 9.59; 9.56; 9.53; 9.50; 9.47; 9.44; 9.41; 9.38; 9.35; 9.32; 9.29; 9.26; 9.23; 9.20; 9.17; 9.14; 9.11; 9.08; 9.05; 9.02; 8.99; 8.96; 8.93; 8.90; 8.87; 8.84; 8.81; 8.78; 8.75; 8.72; 8.69; 8.66; 8.63; 8.60; 8.57; 8.54; 8.51; 8.48; 8.45; 8.42; 8.39; 8.36; 8.33; 8.30; 8.27; 8.24; 8.21; 8.18; 8.15; 8.12; 8.09; 8.06; 8.03; 8.00; 7.97; 7.94; 7.91; 7.88; 7.85; 7.82; 7.79; 7.76; 7.73; 7.70; 7.67; 7.64; 7.61; 7.58; 7.55; 7.52; 7.49; 7.46; 7.43; 7.40; 7.37; 7.34; 7.31; 7.28; 7.25; 7.22; 7.19; 7.16; 7.13; 7.10; 7.07; 7.04; 7.01; 6.98; 6.95; 6.92; 6.89; 6.86; 6.83; 6.80; 6.77; 6.74; 6.71; 6.68; 6.65; 6.62; 6.59; 6

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.—The breadstuff markets were the scene of a very brisk speculation, with strongly advancing tendencies. In Western countries, notably Chicago and St. Louis, the bulge was especially pronounced, and wheat led the list, with corn and oats following in the order named. Eastern markets followed at a more quiet pace. Receipts moderate and exports light. Speculation, aside from a general bullish action, was in Chicago of late, is discounting the effect of the floods upon transportation in the deterioration of grain and on the uncovering of the winter wheat area. Provisions were exceedingly irregular, but were, on the whole, still under sellers' control. Cotton was steady, and futures were a shade higher. The live-stock markets were firm, with a further advance in hogs. Cattle were higher in some of the controlling markets.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was lower. Government bonds were steady. The stock market was moderately active, but values were indifferently supported.

Foreign advices were of no especial interest.

It is no longer open to doubt that another very serious calamity has befallen the Ohio valley, but the losses in cities may probably fall short of last year by the adoption of more timely and more general precautions. The farming community is more defenseless, and important losses may be expected. Trade and transportation will suffer detention, interruption and direct damage, not only in the valley, but throughout the West.

WHAT PUBLIC SENTIMENT SAYS.

The suggestions in some of the letters accompanying subscriptions to the Southern Exposition speak the sentiments of large classes of our citizens. The declaration that "Louisville must have it" presents in four words the argument in its favor. How far its benefits will reach is expressed in the assertion that "every material interest of our city and State would be advanced by the Exposition;" and the consequences of letting the opportunity go by are well summed up in the prophetic suggestion that "the city can not afford to let it fall."

These and other declarations from different sources describe the situation fully. They tell what those whose business is the quickest to respond to the pulse of trade know and feel of the project. This is no enterprise for the benefit of any set of men or any one class of business. In such an enterprise some one and more than one must give form and shape and reality to the undertaking. The water in the canal is of immense service, yet it is the same water that ordinarily fritters away its usefulness over the shallow bed of the falls. It is useful because wise and available means and engineering skill have given it shape and direction. So it is with public desire. It may rise never so high, and its very uncontrolled volume may do harm rather than good, just as the flood now rising in our river banks threatens destruction, though it is the same element that benefits our commerce through the canal, that brings wealth to us along its length in its controllable stages.

Last year and this year the Exposition project has been pushed steadily, patiently and persistently. It required just as much constancy and persevering effort last year as this year. Last year it was successful; this year, as some of the subscribers have written, it must be successful, and Louisville can not afford to let it fail. When business men of the standing and sagacity of Mr. LINDENBERGER, Mr. J. M. ROBINSON and Mr. PEPPER get to the public with such a circular as they sent out, reminding our people that the very success of last year's enterprise makes this year's enterprise a necessity, and they, with such men as Mr. NATHAN BLOOM and Mr. HARRISON, give assurance of their own personal direction to the enterprise, and an ardent, energetic man like BENNETT YORKS throws himself into the work, it is worse than absurd for any part of the public to say it is no concern of theirs.

RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

Mr. DORNSHEIMER's Copyright Bill, unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House Tuesday, should be promptly passed by Congress. By its provision the author or resident of any foreign country which shall grant a similar privilege to American authors can obtain copyrights in this country on the same terms as our own citizens.

This is but simple justice. We have no international copyright, and our own authors possess no rights over their own works which anybody outside of our borders is bound to respect. In like manner the foreign author can not prevent the appropriation of his own property by American publishers, and for the serious wrong thus done him there is no remedy. Consequently our publishing houses, which flood the country with foreign reprints, flourish on the property of others; the foreign author receives no compensation for his work, and the home writer finds little encouragement from publishers who can get all the books they want without paying for them.

Mr. DORNSHEIMER's bill will alter all this. It gives other nations the opportunity to put their authors on the same ground here as our own, and of course similarly favors American authors who may wish to publish their books in those countries which may join with us in this equitable policy.

There is one feature, however, which certain interests are attempting to have incorporated in the bill that should not be countenanced. It is that the foreign author to avail himself of copyright in this country shall have his books manufactured here. This is a plea of self-interest by the publishers, and has nothing to do with the rights of property which an author has in his work. It is right. It would seem that publishers are sufficiently protected already by the tariff on books, paper, etc., and their selfish demands should in no way be allowed to qualify the long delayed justice to authors.

The promising shape which this movement has at last assumed is largely due to the recently-organized American Copyright League, of which Mr. GEORGE PATRICK LATTIMER is Secretary, and which embraces all the principal writers of the

country. It is the first time a united effort has been made by those most interested in such a measure, and it is a gratification that success seems now in reach.

RETAILING OR INSPECTION.

The European nations which have placed no discriminative restrictions upon the trade in American pork are England, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. Spain and Portugal subject American pork to the same sanitary inspection as the product of other nations. Italy, Russia and Austro-Hungary are neutral, as they are not interested in the pork trade. France and Germany stand alone as absolutely embargoing the import of only American pork, placing no restrictions upon the importations of pork produced in other countries.

There is of course absolutely no plea to justify the interdiction of those two nations other than that of protection, pure and simple. This is proven by abundant evidence. Germany, in several instances in 1883, prohibited the passage of American pork and even laid through the ports of the Empire, even though the destination was beyond the limits of the Empire. Prof. VINCHOW, of Germany, a scientist and publisher of world-wide fame, pronounces the German interdiction a concession to a powerful and rapidly growing agrarian domination, designed to give German agriculturists greater profits at the expense of consumers. It is even hoped that a large export trade in German hog products will be gradually acquired by this help, and a considerable export trade has already been established. VINCHOW says that cured beef is next to be excluded, though there is, of course, no question of trichinosis in relation to it. The reasons why such restrictions are directed against American products only are two-fold—the necessity for a subterfuge to cover the real design of a protective measure purely discriminative in its essence against a friendly nation, and the fact that the productions of no other nation are dreaded as competitors for trade.

In France there is the same motive of pandering to the agrarian interest, conjoined with the disposition of the Government to conciliate a large and influential class of tradesmen. The same subterfuge and the same design control the policy of each nation, though in France, although the initiative in restriction was taken in that nation, there is much more difference in public sentiment and interest, and the opposing and supporting opinions of the people are much nearer an even balance. The French are distinguished both for an exceedingly exact and close domestic economy, as well as for a remarkable commercial quickness and keenness. These conditions are naturally very troublesome to the exclusivists, and are elements of promise in respect to the future changes of public policy as to this trade. A consular report published recently by the Department of State showed that the French imports illustrated the fact that the principal demand prior to the interdiction was due to motives of necessities of economy. The imports of chins, shoulders and bacon, the cheapest parts of the hog, amounted to 32,000,000 to 33,000,000 kilograms, and the imports of breasts, backs and hams to only 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 kilograms, the kilogram being about 2.2 pounds. The better class of meats were sold in France at prices approximating those paid for French meats, but the former and larger class comprised articles which French curers were not in the habit of preserving, and which sold at very low prices to the poor. Shoulders and bacon are now quoted in French markets at 80 to 92 francs per 100 kilos, while French breasts, backs and hams are quoted at 135 to 225 francs.

A result has followed the interdiction, however, which is doubtless a disagreeable surprise to the agricultural interest. The French market appears to have been over-supplied by imports from other quarters, principally from Germany, Spain and Austro-Hungary, an overkeen competition for this trade having sprung from discounting too freely the expected consequences of the exclusion of American products. Ordinary prices per 100 kilos are quoted for Bordeaux, Paris and Villetre at 130 to 140 francs in 1880, 137 to 139 francs in 1881, 104 to 142 francs in the first quarter of 1883, and 104.50 to 106.50 in the third quarter of 1883. In 1882 France exported 46,000 live animals to the Paris market. England was no doubt a liberal contributor, through round about channels, providing the French no doubt with liberal supplies of meats from Chicago under foreign brands.

France and Germany have no doubt the power and the right to restrict foreign importation of pork or of any other article of commerce, but it would be an awkward proceeding to lay an embargo on such importations from a single friendly nation on avowed commercial grounds. Hence the sanitary plea was advanced—a pure subterfuge. But we are deluded from treating it officially as a subterfuge. This being the position of the case, the question arises—how may we best meet the issue on the assumption that the embargo was laid in good faith on sanitary grounds? One method is by opposing a first-class American lie to a first-class Franco-German lie, and by disabling the import trade in certain French and German goods on the plea that they are hurtful to health. Such is the body and essence of most of the bills so far introduced into Congress, but this plan of procedure is of doubtful expediency and of at least questionable morality. The next theory is to assume the validity of the plea on which the interdiction is based, and then proceed to remove all possible grounds for suspecting the sanitary merits of American pork. The method of accomplishing this is by an efficient system of inspection, either by public officials or by the officers of the Board of Trade at packing centers or ports of export. This is the policy which appears both to hit the exact wants of the situation and to commend itself to elevated statesmanship. And if the results of inaugurating and operating such inspections in an efficient and honorable manner should fail to satisfy Germany and France, the issue would be at once made clear, and we could proceed with justice and boldness to measures of open retaliation, without any false plea or subterfuge.

If the policy of inspection be adopted, the method should be to have packages of meats intended for export only to France and Germany subjected to examination, as those are the only nations which have expressed uneasiness. The inspectors should be Federal or State officials, and the ex-

ercise of inspection should be paid by the shipper.

We shall probably hear frequently from Mr. LEON CHATEAU while he remains in this country. Monsieur was with us "exceedingly" six or seven years ago, a very loquacious and rather officious Frenchman, with whom at that time the great hobby was a commercial treaty between France and the United States. The cause of his present invasion is the porcine feud which has sprung up between the two nations, and Monsieur has rushed forward to avert from us the calamity which would certainly befall if we indulge the popular desire for retaliatory legislation. As in his previous visit, his great panacea is a commercial treaty, including both the American hog and French wine, as well as all other articles. Monsieur neither denies that our pork is somewhat *treacherous*, nor that French wine is largely *falsified*, but he will be prepared to insist, and doubtless to prove, that all that should be ignored in the cause of amity and commerce by the countries of ROCHAMBEAU and LAFAYETTE, of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN. And Monsieur is not very far wrong.

THE Philadelphia Press says: "The COURIER-JOURNAL points out that Louisville is the geographical center of 63 percent of the leaf tobacco production of the United States, and then proceeds to argue that it is the duty of Louisville merchants to establish an exchange for dealing in options in tobacco. Thus it is that the passion for gambling outgrows the means of gratification, even in the traditional home of draw-poker and faro."

The Press overlooks the fact that the COURIER-JOURNAL expressly urged in its arguments that the proposed tobacco exchange should discourage option dealings in the generally accepted sense, and that it should institute a system of legitimate dealings in forward deliveries. The distinction is plain, and could be easily enforced. By the way, if option dealings are a natural outgrowth of faro and poker, what a generation of gamblers must flourish in the principal cities of the North!

THE Record, the one able advocate of the people's rights in Philadelphia, pertinently says:

"The duty on coal is 70 cents a ton, and it is designed to reach the coal of Nova Scotia, which, if free, would come into slight and indirect competition with the product of the anthracite mines. This tax is not levied for revenue, for the total revenue which it yields is not much more than a quarter of a million dollars a year. It is what Mr. RANDALL calls 'protection for the sake of protection,' and yet it has never added a feather to the daily wages of a coal miner. But the duty assists the coal monopolies to maintain prices against consumers. If it does not serve this cruel purpose of enhancing the cost of the winter's fuel of the people it serves no good purpose, and, therefore, coal should be transferred to the free list."

That Mr. MORRISON recognizes these truths is shown by the fact in his bill introduced in the House Monday, he puts coal on the free list.

THE Morrison bill is assailed because it does too much by the New York Tribune and by those who hoped the Democrats would be led into extravagant measures because it does not attempt enough. We call attention to two facts in this connection: the Morrison bill does really what the Tariff Commission professed to do; the Morrison bill reduces taxation actually \$35,000,000. Here is something; not much, it is true, but still it is a practical measure of reform, and the Republicans who sincerely supported the Tariff Commission can not consistently oppose the Morrison bill. Those who knew the Tariff Commission was a fraud and supported its measures because they knew it was seeking popularity under false pretenses will of course oppose Mr. Morrison's bill.

MR. ROBERT P. PORTER, ex-Tariff Commissioner of the United States, and the late Tariff Commissioner of the New York Tribune in and for the Continent of Europe, deserted his wife six years ago, and on Saturday last that lady obtained a divorce. Among the allegations of the complainant it appears that while a reporter on a Chicago paper he cultivated relations, neither platonic nor fraternal, but more ardent than either, with certain lady reporters. It is to be apprehended that the gentleman will proceed with redoubled zeal and energy, now that he has dropped a part of his incumbencies, in his task of depicting the miseries and privations of European workmen.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD has been delayed at Cincinnati by the high water, and will not be able to deliver his lecture on "Emerson" at Masonic Temple to-night. Private telegraphic advices express his sincere regrets that he is thus prevented from meeting his Louisville and Kentucky friends, in whom he felt the greatest interest. The engagement was canceled with extreme reluctance. This will be a severe disappointment to Mr. ARNOLD's Louisville admirers. His lecture, in point of attendance, was an assured success, and his social reception here would have been a splendid and hearty compliment.

MR. MORRISON introduced his tariff bill Monday. Tuesday morning the esteemed Atlanta Constitution rubbed its eyes and said something about the complaint that Mr. MORRISON was not displaying any vivacity in presenting a tariff bill. The esteemed Constitution has probably received a copy of the esteemed Congressional Globe by this time, with the news of Mr. MORRISON's bill, hot from the press.

MR. HOLMAN has introduced a new rule, providing that "a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and shall not be debatable." This is gagging debate in committee of the whole, and if it is intended to shut off discussion of the Tariff Bill, it is a method of warfare which would not be resorted to by one who has confidence in his cause.

SENATOR LOGAN has introduced the House bill repealing the test oath by a provision requiring that the President of the United States shall still take this oath. Senator LOGAN will probably withdraw his amendment when he comes to consider that the leader of his party in the Senate, Mr. BILLYMORSE, being a Rebel Brigadier, could not take that oath.

WHEN MR. JOHN A. LOGAN arises to speak in the Senate on the Fitz John Porter Bill, it is to be sincerely hoped that he will wear in mind that recent verdict by an Indiana jury: "Blode to pees bi the biler bustin'."

It was noticeable that there wasn't much of a Senator-elect H. B. PAYNE about the signing words of Senator-elect J. C. B. BLACKBURN on the tariff question.

THIS AND THAT.

"For Revenue Only."
[By the Post of the Asphaltes.]

The taxes come in mighty slow
Since last assessment day
The constitution seems to show
Tax-payers need not pay.

II.
Judge Simral's just returned a case
The lawyers are all fully
They stood for days each face to face,
These lawyers and Judge Woolley.

III.
Adieu to Barker and to Kohn—
Short-lived was their grand pageant—
The noble occupation's gone
Of Auditor's State Agent.

IV.
The people, though, are awful mean!
Where will we get the fat
To grease and run the big machine?
Friend Kohnhorst, "pass the hat."

AFTER CLAUD married, he wrote it
Clawed.
SENATOR MAHONE named his son Butler,
but not Ben.

GREAT BRITAIN collects customs duties
on twenty-two articles.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS has the most sagacious dog in Mississippi.

The church is shouting because the new Lord Mayor of London is a Methodist.
A NEW HAMPSHIRE pot rabbit has lived and gone to roasting with some hens ever since the death of its mate.

The Philadelphia police have so much to do in keeping down "students" that ignorant burglars have an easy time there.

MR. HAGAN, of Pennsylvania, has just saved eight small boys from drowning. Misanthropy appears to be Mr. Hagan's specialty.

SULLIVAN easily got away with Taylor in San Francisco. Boys should never be sent to "mill," especially when Sullivan is the "miller."

THOUGH there is a "dog home" in Boston, with 100 dogs, many dogs, still unprovided for, resort to one of the cemeteries and dig for dead men.

It is six years since the first telephone exchange was opened. This event took place in New Haven, Conn., and has just been celebrated by a banquet.

PATRIOTISM is not everywhere dead. Mr. Sauerborn, of Schenectady, knocked down Mr. Steffens for saying that President Arthur was a genuine dupe.

A LOCKPORT, N. Y., woman buried her living infant alive in a snow-bank. It is supposed she feared it might grow up and move over into New Jersey.

A PHILADELPHIA detective has 2,000 photographs of criminals. In the absence of a criminal himself, a photograph is a great comfort to a faithful officer.

A WELL-FILLED railroad column in a newspaper is highly soothing to the man with a defaulted railroad bond and a tax bill with a big railroad tax in it.

SECRETARY FREELINGHUTSEN has done right to refuse to deliver up a Mexico train-rover. Since the death of poor Jesse James this country has been short of train robbers.

It is to be regretted that Cadet Craig, of Annapolis, had no more formidable weapons than a pair of skates. The Annapolis boys need something a little more tickling than skates.

"I say, Mr. Painter, can you do a job for me to-day?" "Certainly, certainly; what is it?" "I want a sign painted on my right; what kind of a sign?" "A sign of rain." [Exit, dodging a paint pot.]

A SUNDAY in a suburb of Manchester was setting the leg of a lady, fractured by the fall of a part of the house, when another portion of the building fell and broke the unfortunate gentleman's thigh. [Surgical Notes.]

A CALIFORNIA Judge is charged with putting his hair in curl papers every night. But it isn't wrong for a Judge to be pretty; let's wrong for him to be unjust. Let the California Judges alone in their innocent gambols at the toilet.

A COMICAL error occurs in a Boston paper's telegram from Washington, reporting the remarks of a Kentucky Representative. Says the report: "He referred to the irregularities in the office of Murray White, United States Marshal of Kentucky, and said that the Government had been wronged out of thousands of dollars."

In respect of physical beauty and proportion, the horse stands revealed, by all means, man's acknowledged superior. And this, though man has pressed into service whatever artistic skill and genius may suggest to relieve his natural deformity. If there were no contravening law—if man could be turned loose in *naturalibus puribus*—in all his unkempt and uncovered deformity—the very moon would draw a veil over her face and go West to hide behind the Rockies. [Nashville World.]

THERE'S a gem of a chap that I know;
O yes, he's a genuine ruby!
You've heard of him often, I trow—
I mean the Annapolis cadet.

The navy he'd like to command,
And every newcomer he hazes;
His deeds are flashed over the land
Whenever the devil he raises.

He stands each new man on his head
Much more than the space of a comma,
And having become such a dinged superior,
They send him back home to his mamma.

As to cold-weather people in Colorado, the editor of the Lake City Mining Journal indorses what the COURIER-JOURNAL has said, and adds: "The writer walked three blocks on New Year's morning, when the mercury was down to 32° below zero, clothed only in a cotton undershirt, a linen overshirt and a light summer sack coat, and could have walked three miles without inconvenience. We see a number of our citizens go in the town pump for water every morning in their shirt sleeves when the thermometer registers from 10° to 20° below zero."

A RICHMOND paper complains that not enough notice has been taken of the death of Dr. Wood, the accomplished journalist who had so remarkably a talent for condensation. But this seeming neglect is just what Dr. Wood would have desired. Condensation was his pride, and he is doubtless glad in the spirit that no long articles were written about him. Long articles should be written about no capable newspaper man. Leave such slop to the lawyers and doctors, who don't care how long they make the defenseless readers of daily newspapers.

Mrs. DE FONTAINE writes to the Nashville Iron and Hardware of a visit of Nilsson, Carey, Brignoli, Vieuxtemps, Mr. Jarrett and Madame Richardson to Fort Sumter: "Taking Nilsson's hand, Mr. De Fontaine led the way, Carey, Brignoli, Vieuxtemps and the rest of the company following, single file. When about the middle of the subterranean passage, Nilsson came to a standstill, and in the most excited manner said: 'You say, Monsieur De Fontaine, that this Fort was never surrendered to the rebels? Well, I am sure you are right. O, yes, it is one grand place to sing to Marseillaise.' In another moment the casements and passage-ways of that deserted and war-battered Fort were echoing and re-echoing the strains of the glorious song of liberty. Brignoli and Carey took to the refrain, and never again in life shall I hear such music. It seemed as if the very spirits of the departed heroes were there, whose

battle-cries had been 'victory or death.' Nilsson shook like a leaf with emotion, and when we emerged from the darkness there was not a dry eye in the crowd. Quick as a flash he saw the effect produced and immediately commenced whistling 'Dixie.' Re-echoing, we glided over the waters of the beautiful bay to the music of 'Home, Sweet Home,' sung by two of the sweetest voices that ever essayed that much-loved song."

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

GEN. LONGSTREET, though only sixty-three years old, is reported to be in his dotage.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE's last completed novel, "An Old Man's Love," will soon be published.

SENATOR INGALLS has written for the North American Review a defense of John Brown of Ossawatimie.

MR. WILLIAM WHITNEY is winning praise in Italy both as a singer and as a composer. He is a son of Mr. Myron Whitney, the well-known bassist.

A WASHINGTON letter calls attention to the fact that the Southern element which controlled society in that city before the war is coming to the front again.

TWO BOOKS on Victor Hugo will soon be published in Paris. The one, by M. Jules Claretie, will be called "Victor Hugo et ses Contemporains"; the other, which is a posthumous work by Paul de Saint Victor, will be styled simply "Victor Hugo."

MATTHEW ARNOLD's lectures delivered in America will be delivered upon his return home, and, says London Truth, "I hear that in the autumn we may look for a volume in which will be recorded his impressions of the United States and their inhabitants."

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet, in a recent lecture began by attacking the creed that whatever is the produce of labor is good, and that labor itself is good. Labor was good when accompanied by due hope; otherwise it was an evil, pure and simple, he said.

SAID PASHA, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, now receives an annual salary of \$45,000, which is \$20,000 more than the Prime Minister of England receives. Yet Turkey is the poorest and most hopelessly bankrupt State in Europe, and the Sultan has borrowed from day to day to defray the expenses of his palace.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, has appointed his son clerk to his Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Young Jones will be kept very busy, as this is one of the hardest-worked committees in the Senate. He has had one meeting in two years, and it is thought there will be another before the end of the session.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in spite of his age, walks about Washington as briskly as a boy. He weighs more than 200 pounds, his hair is white, and his health is perfect. He lives in the old manor house of Van Hook, who so hated negroes that whenever he sold land he stipulated with the purchaser that no colored person ever should become the owner of it.

ACCORDING to a London correspondent, there is a deep feeling of regret that the excellent music of "Princess Ida" should have been set to such a libretto as Mr. Gilbert has furnished. It seems to be unanimously agreed that Sir Arthur Sullivan has far outstripped his associate in the production of comic opera, and there is a strong desire that Sullivan should next try his hand at grand opera.

PROF. E. J. JAMES, while on a visit to Germany last summer, asked the Professors of twelve German universities: "Do you think that too many young men are studying at the universities?" Almost uniformly the answer was: "There is no doubt of it." "Germany," said one of the Professors, "is fostering the growth of a class of professionally-educated men for whom there is no room in the professions and who are too proud to go into business of any sort. Result—poverty or suicide."

VICTOR HUGO is in excellent health, but suffers from ennui. His deafness, which he does not like to show or confess, isolates him. The reception now hardly last twenty minutes, and are still held after dinner. Strangers are not welcome visitors, though courteously received. It is necessary to say something to them, and so to betray the single infirmity from which the poet suffers. What he appears to enjoy most is seeing his friends at dinner. At the head of his table he can talk for himself and those around him. He retires to his bed-room at 9 o'clock, and walks up and down until midnight, thinking about what he is to write next morning.

Good Advice to Henry.
[Philadelphia Press.]

Henry George is quite convinced that it is a crime to own land. If Mr. George would go West, acquire 100 acres of the crime and settle down to the practical business of raising steers, he would be of infinitely greater benefit to society than he ever yet has been.

Label On a Useful Animal.
[New York Star.]

John A. Logan's coming "greatest effort" is contemptuously dismissed by the Utica Observer with the remark: "Let the army rule lay." Comparisons of that sort are rather ungenerous toward a deserving and industrious quadruped.

Life in the Lone Star.
[El Paso Herald.]

How time flies! The first month of the new year is nearly half gone, the Times busted, the Lone Star is advertised for sale, and three back-issues closed up yesterday. Whether are we drifting? In the midst of life we are in debt.

Accustomed to Hieroglyphics.
[Free Press.]

The man who discovered the key to the ancient Aztec writings was formerly employed on the New York Tribune and settled down to the practical business of raising steers, he would be of infinitely greater benefit to society than he ever yet has been.

A Characteristic Bid.
[Philadelphia Press.]

Cincinnati offers to open a barrel of beer and a tank of Standard oil if the National Democratic Convention will assemble there. This proposition is well calculated to scotch the boot.

It Never Rains But It Pours.
[New York Graphic.]

President Arthur is reported a partial convert to Spiritualism and also as politically inclined by Tom Ochiltree. Misfortunes never come single.

The World's Fair.
[Washington Post.]

Now it is Baltimore that is trying to get up an International Exposition. This whole country fairly blossoms out into expositions every summer.

The Fate Favoured Him.
[Philadelphia Record.]

Fitz John Porter has one consolation in his declining years. If he could choose his enemies he could not make a more judicious selection.

The Usual Fisherman's Luck.
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

C. Foster, who is out fishing for a Vice Presidential election, had better pull up his boot and examine it. The bait is probably gone.

A Great Mystery.
[New Orleans Picayune.]

Much of Henry Irving's clouded life appears to be wrapped in Miss Terry.

Rural Journalism in New York.
[New York Sun.]

Mr. Vanderbilt's new coachman is Mr. James Smith.

THE WAR IS OVER.

And the Crowned Warrior Is Begged With All Manner of Congratulations.

Complimentary Telegrams Pouring In From Over the State and Country.

Gen. Williams Visited by Hundreds of Friends Who Regret His Defeat.

Commissioner of Agriculture Davis Tenders a Reception to the New Senator.

ECHOES OF THE CAUCUS.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—The smoke of the battle has lifted, the dead have been buried, the sick and wounded cared for, and the missing looked after. The Carlisle spectre has vanished into dim space. The headquarters of Gen. Williams are closed, and the old soldier is resting after his defeat. Last night and to-day he has had many callers, all of whom expressed their sincere sympathy at the result. The grand old chief takes his defeat cheerfully and philosophically. He is quite proud of the steadfast support he received from the followers, who remained true to the end. So far as I can learn, he makes little complaint against those who left his ranks during the struggle. The headquarters of Capt. Blackburn have been open all day, and the new Senator has been kept busy receiving the congratulations of his friends. A constant stream of people has been going in and out of his rooms. Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams have come to him from all parts of the country. These dispatches, coming as they do, from every quarter of the United States, show the widespread and wonderful popularity of the man. The festivities inaugurated last night have been kept up to-day, and will doubtless last through to-night. This afternoon four negro vocalists, with banjos and harps, visited the headquarters of the Senator-elect and regaled the crowd with such quaint and charming melodies as "Keep in de Middle ob de Road," "In the Morning by the Bright Light," "Sweet Violets" and other tunes. Their music was certainly excellent.

When Blackburn's followers went to the caucus last night they did not expect a nomination would be made. True, they no longer dreaded a ballot with Williams, but Carlisle was in the fight then, and they properly feared the opposition of the Federal Speaker. After the caucus refused to table Offutt's motion to reconsider, thus manifesting its determination to adopt Saunders' resolution, Owens was thrown off his balance for the first and only time during the long and arduous struggle. This, followed almost instantly by Offutt's appeal from the decision of Chairman Robinson, promised to set the caucus in an uproar of confusion and have resulted in the slaughter of both Blackburn and Williams and in the nomination of Carlisle, but Owens suddenly changed his tactics. He had assumed a hostile attitude and an interesting fight was expected. He disappointed everybody by throwing up his hand and walking out of the ring. In other words he withdrew his objection to Saunders' resolution and Offutt withdrew his appeal. Do you want to know why Owens acted thus? I will tell you. His eyes had flashed over a telegram which Capt. Blackburn had that morning received and sent to his friends on the floor of the caucus. That telegram was as follows:

HON. J. C. S. BLACKBURN—Your telegram just received. There shall be no contest between you and myself with my consent. I have said this in my letters and telegrams, and I sincerely hope my wishes will be accomplished. J. G. CARLISLE.

That dispatch was a settler. It had been shown to Hallam, and when the Covington Senator saw it he threw up the sponge. At last Carlisle had spoken plainly and emphatically. Owens knew the Speaker's name would be withdrawn, and he knew that the time had arrived when the Elengras Congressman could beat Cerro Gordo. It was a sharp, shrewd, sudden movement on

